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Letter dated 30 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 September 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 29 September 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

During the course of the general debate in the General Assembly on 26 September 1997, the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister, Mr. Yannakis Cassoulides, in exercise of the right of reply, repeated the well-known positions of the Greek Cypriot side and levelled false accusations against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see A/52/PV.14). Since the Turkish Cypriot side is being denied its right of say in the General Assembly and other international forums, I am obliged to respond to these Greek Cypriot allegations in writing.

In his statement, Mr. Cassoulides endeavoured to deny the existence of two peoples, two separate administrations and two democracies in Cyprus. Such a recalcitrant attitude and the apparent reluctance to come to terms with the existing realities in the island is the primary reason behind the lack of progress in the process of negotiations between the two sides. The Greek Cypriot side has long preferred propaganda and the exploitation of international forums to negotiations for a settlement based on a new partnership of the two sides as political equals. It will be recalled that the existence of two separate and autonomous administrations in the island was acknowledged by the Foreign Ministers of the three guarantor Powers, Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through a joint declaration issued at Geneva on 30 July 1974.

The Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples, the co-founders of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus, which was destroyed by force of arms in 1963 by the Greek Cypriots in an effort to convert the island into an exclusively Greek Cypriot Republic prior to annexing it to Greece, are two distinct peoples with different languages, religions and ethnic backgrounds. The Turkish Cypriot people have been self-ruling since their ejection by force of arms from all State organs of the 1960 partnership republic in 1963. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was established in 1983 through the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the Turkish Cypriot people. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is widely praised for the exemplary democracy in force in the country (see, for example, the successive annual human rights reports of the Department of State of the United States of America).

The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister's attempt to defame the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and to distort the realities prevailing on the island, does not in any way suffice to conceal the legal and political fallacy in his own administration, which came into being as a result of the usurpation and continued occupation of the seat of government by force of arms in 1963.

Mr. Cassoulides has also referred to the unilateral process towards European Union membership pursued by his administration in total disregard of the international agreements on Cyprus, which preclude the membership of Cyprus in any international organization in which both Turkey and Greece are not members. This politically motivated move by the Greek Cypriot administration is designed to relegate the Turkish Cypriot people into a mere minority in a Greek

dominated island and to undermine the 1960 guarantee system which is an indispensable element for the security of the Turkish Cypriots in the face of the aggressive designs of the Greek Cypriot side as evidenced by its unprecedented militarization campaign.

The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister has once again declared before the General Assembly that his administration is intent on deploying the sophisticated S-300 missile system in south Cyprus. This defiant mood, despite international reaction, obviously does not conform with the objective of maintaining peace and stability in the region. The pretext of defence considerations adduced to by Mr. Cassoulides is untenable as there is not threat of any kind directed at south Cyprus by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The presence of Turkish troops in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, on the other hand, has a manifest purpose of providing the necessary security guarantees for the Turkish Cypriots.

We hope that the international community will carefully evaluate the current stance of the Greek Cypriot adminstration in the light of its words and deeds, which are quickly eroding the chances of achieving a new atmosphere of trust and an eventual overall agreement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ Plumer
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus